

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1849.

NO. 19.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES, Near Petersburg. (York Springs.) Adams County, Pa.

At this Establishment all of the approved FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES can be procured. The list of kinds embraces all the finest varieties in the country. From these Nurseries a great number of Orchards have been planted in parts of this State, Maryland and Virginia, and the fruit fully tested. There are in cultivation near 200 varieties of the Apple, and about 100 of the Peach, and also an excellent assortment of Plums, Apricots, Quinces, Gages, Nectarines, Pears, Cherries, and Prunes, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

There is a full supply of the largest sized Trees for the coming Spring-planting, of Apple, Peach, and all the fine fruits—all of which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to plant can be furnished with Catalogues, from which to make their selections, by personal application, or through the Post-office.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Feb. 12. 4t

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE TAVERN STAND, KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq., and latterly by T. McCosh. ALSO,

A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE, suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. McCLELLAN.

Dec. 25. 4t

Wanted by the Subscriber

TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingle Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29. 5t

Turnpike Election.

THE stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the house of Geo. Ickes, Esq., in Abbottstown, on Thursday the 15th of March, inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect one President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer of said Company.

CHAS. WEISER, Sec'y.

March 5. 4t

THE LADIES' AG

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c., in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S Go and see them.

TAVERN LICENSE.

IN the matter of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNT, of Reading township, to keep a Public House in the Town of Hampton, in said Township—an old stand.

W. the undersigned, citizens of Reading township, Adams county, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such an or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Soloan Albert, Samuel Overholzer, Abraham Haines, Peter Aulabaugh, Jacob Smith, Jacob C. Shriver, Simon Christner, John Broun, C. Cashman, D. M. C. White, Adam Stouch, Henry Albert, Jr., Jacob Aulabaugh, Job Dicks.

Feb 19. 3t

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berlichy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Congill, " Prof. N. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Martin Carbaugh, sen of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to call and make immediate payment.

F. G. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.

Jan. 22. 6t

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me, of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 6. 6t

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO. Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 26. 3m

Poetry.

GENTLENESS.

BY MRS. REMANS.

If thou hast crushed a flower,
The root may not be blighted;
If thou hast quenched a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on thy heart or on thy late,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee;
Still, still, he may be won
From the slues to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea,
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that the wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's breath is healing,
And its clusters yet may glow
Thro' the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught fill'd—oh, never
Shall the earth give back that lavished wealth
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that string of harp or lute
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scattered—
Gently, oh, gently touch the chords,
So soon forever shattered!

Interlunions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.

The following commendable hints are from Dr. Fitch's late work:

Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing, or the manner of breathing. Multitudes, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a great deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breathe deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease.

In all occupations that require you to stand, keep the person straight. If at table, let it be high, raised up nearly to the arm-pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one-half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest, and the symmetry of the figure, will remain perfect. You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the tables at which they sit or work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of a medium height, far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility or necessity of stooping.

Hour-frost.—At this season of the year we often observe the bushes, and other matters exposed to the morning or evening air, acquire a sort of crust on the surface, as if they were candied.—This is called hour-frost, which is but the exhalations and moisture condensed and frozen by the coldness of the surrounding air. The dew which during the day has evaporated from the earth, descends in the night, and in cold weather becomes congealed, putting on that white appearance we so often observe in a morning; and as the large bodies retain their heat the longest, we generally see more of the frost upon the hedges and grass than on the larger trees. This dew, coming in contact with bodies colder than itself, imparts to them a portion of its heat, the loss of which, if considerable, occasions it to lose its fluidity; when its particles condensed unite more closely, and form a slender coating of ice.—In this manner our hair, as well as that of animals, is sometimes covered with hour-frost: The perspirable matter exposed to the cold air becomes congealed, and this effect is produced. Thus also are formed icicles we see hanging from the houses in winter, the water dropping down imparts the heat it contains to the colder air, and thus losing its fluidity becomes congealed.

An Irish Baronet disputed with a French courier as to the age and standing of their families, when the latter, as a finisher to the argument, said that his ancestors were in the ark with Noah.—"That is nothing," said the Hibernian, with a rich brogue, "for at the deluge my forefathers were cruising about in a boat of their own."

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster near Montrose—"Cur, as you are a man of no college, I intend to inter my son into your skull." I am, &c.

WHO SALTED THE SEAS.

The following scene is said to have occurred on board of a steamer carrying detachments of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers to the war:

One tall volunteer, from the pine lands of Alabama, was unhappy from the want of employment; he sauntered along for "something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, "take a good wash." He was a tall, lank fellow, with a shocky head of dry, grassy hair, hanging down to his shoulders. With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into the hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself, "that he had an acre of barrack mud on him."

It must be observed that all this while the vessel was blowing farther out into the sea; and by the time the Alabama rose, and scooped himself, the Mississippi water in the wash room had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his head—the turpentine of the soap and the saline of the water instantly formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar.—Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair elevated it upright about the Alabamian's head: stiff as the quills of a porcupine. "That's another trick played upon me," said the unwashed, in a rage, his hair still growing fiercer. At this moment the water dripped across his face, and he commenced spitting, as if nauseated to the last degree. Coolly and determined, he went to his belt, took a "bowie" some fifteen inches long, and delivered himself thus: "Some of them Louisiana fellows has played tricks enuff on me. Now, if any one dare, let him tell me the man that put salt in this 'ere water!"

Not long since, a modest, unassuming young man, essayed to escort a young lady equally modest and retiring, from an evening meeting to her paternal domicile. He approached her as she came out of church, and offered her his services, which she silently accepted. How to commence a conversation was a difficulty he could not overcome. They walked side by side for some time, without saying a word; at length the lady ventured the remark:

"Pleasant evening this evening: quite a moon."

"Yes," said her attendant, catching his breath—"yes, very, quite!" And again all was silence.

Taylor vs. Smith.—The president elect is a joker. At a tavern in Maryland, while he was waiting for the Baltimore train, among others who introduced themselves was one of the ubiquitous Smith family. On hearing the name, General Taylor remarked with a merry twinkling of the eye—"That's no name at all." "Why, General," replied Mr. Smith, "you should have no objection to the name, Mrs. Taylor was a Smith."—"Yes," added he promptly, "but I made her change her name, and I advise you to do so too."

A true man.—Who is he? One who will not swerve from the path of duty to gain a mine of wealth or a world of honors. He respects the feelings of all, the rich and the poor, the honorable and the humble. He is as careful not to speak an unkind word to his servant as to his lord. He is as attentive to the wants of a slave as to a prince. Wherever you meet him he is the same kind, accommodating, unobtrusive, humble individual. In him are embodied the elements of pure religion. No step is taken which the law of God condemns—no word is spoken that pains the ear of man.

Sympathy.—It is sweet to turn from the chilling and heartless world—the world that so often misjudges our motives—to seek in some sympathizing heart for consolation—to find congenial souls that can feel our sorrows, can share our joys, can understand and appreciate the feelings which actuate us. In sorrow how consoling is the blessed voice of sympathy. In our greatest trials it lightens our burdens—making smoother our pathway before us, and pouring a healing balm into our hearts, and our lesser afflictions are forgotten in its presence.

We have just heard, says the Washington Union, a very curious anecdote from an American who has recently returned from Liverpool. He obtained it from General Armstrong, who had it immediately from the gardener of the Earl of Derby himself. The Earl lives within about eight miles of Liverpool. He had just received some bulbous roots from California, wrapped up in the dirt of their native country; and as a matter of curiosity, he directed the earth to be washed for the purpose of seeing whether it contained any particles of gold. His instructions were followed, and the result was nearly a handful of gold dust and shells from the washings of the earth.

Warning to Smokers.

A singular case of asphyxia is related in one of the French journals. A youth of the name of Lemoine, paid a visit to an uncle, who is a farm laborer in the neighborhood of Havre. This man occupied a small and ill-ventilated apartment. The nephew, at eight o'clock in the evening, went to bed in the room. Soon after, the uncle, and two companions, entered the room, and all fell to smoking. The youth was asleep. At midnight the visitors withdrew, and the uncle went to bed. Laying his hand upon his nephew, he found him unnaturally cold, and endeavored to wake him, but without effect. Help was called; some faint indications of life appeared, and a physician directed operations for the recovery of the patient. All proved vain, the next day he expired. A post mortem examination was made, and the physician pronounced that he had died of congestion of the brain, caused by the respiration of tobacco smoke during sleep.

Roman Catholic Statistics.—The Catholic Almanac, says the Scientific American, published in Baltimore, and which is generally recognized as good authority, represents no increase in the Roman Catholic dioceses of Baltimore, New Orleans, Louisville, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Mobile, Charleston, Detroit, Vincennes, Natchez, Pittsburg, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Albany, Galveston, and Buffalo, while in the diocese of Cleveland there has been an actual loss of 5000 from the last year's computation of 30,000. The only green spots in this wide-spread desert, says the Freeman's Journal, are the diocese of Cincinnati, where there has been an addition of 13,000 to the 50,000 of last year; Dubuque, where there has been a gain of 500 on the former sum of 6500; Nashville, where the last year's number of Catholics has doubled, being now 3000, while it was only 1500 a year ago; Chicago, where 3000 have been added to the 20,000 of last year, and Oregon, with the parts adjacent, where 7500 had grown up to 8100, being a gain of 600—Indians and others. The Almanac represents the total decrease of Roman Catholics in the United States during the year as being one hundred and nine thousand four hundred; and the present number of the denomination in this country as 1,276,300.

A Family of Desperadoes.—A man named Walter Maythe was killed recently in Cincinnati, in a drunken frolic. The incident gives occasion to the Cincinnati Commercial to recapitulate the various fates of the family, who all seem to have been desperadoes. First, Smith Maythe, after performing various exploits in his vocation as a robber, after having broken several penitentiaries, met with death upon the scaffold by the summary hands of an incensed mob in Kentucky. Scott Maythe, connected with a band of counterfeiters on an island in the Mississippi, was shot down and killed by officers, in the vicinity of Manchester. Another of the brothers was killed in St. Louis, and another is now in the Ohio Penitentiary. To close the infamous career of this family of desperadoes, Walter Maythe, who had served in penitentiaries and jails for his crimes, was killed in a brawl a few days since. So ends the race.

France is still France. Under a Bourbon or a Napoleon—as a monarchy or a republic, in that variable political climate we never know what a day may bring forth. The rapid whirl of faction—the clash of interests—the melee of ambition—the vain and virulent struggle for unsubstantial theories—a nation ever in arms for the achievement of some stupendous fiction—this is France. What a lofty sense of national honor, the most magnificent conceptions of "liberty or death," the most fascinating theories of political perfectibility, the impulsive ardor of her people, burns up the practical essence of everything. There is a virtue, it seems to us, that France wants as none ever wanted—patience. If France could learn to wait—her reward would be sure. But she cannot do this. She must improvise every step of her career or expire of ennui. She extemporises a revolution with a national anthem for the occasion to-day, and to-morrow waits for a spontaneous effect; agast that universal beatitude is delayed, she wakes to "the barricades" and the rattle the next morning. "And thus they live if this can life be called." Who can imagine what will be the next act of the drama? A National Assembly that is irresistibly amused at the ludicrous attitude in which it stands before the nation, relying for protection upon the proximity of twenty-five thousand troops, affects to legislate for a free people. A President, by virtue of a name, finds his power but a nullity and himself but the puppet of an exhibition. A people without experience in any of the blessings of genuine republicanism, agonize daily for a change. And that change will come, but in how strange a shape, and novel a disguise, precedent is but weak to foreshadow and philosophy slow to predict.—Sin.

Drive thy business, or it will drive thee.

UNCLE BENJAMIN'S SERMON.

Not many hours ago I heard Uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure.

"Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning; "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is better for fingering. The more you groan, the poorer you grow."

Repining at losses is only putting pepper in a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was so much as to say: "Here is something which you have got to learn." Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not yet over, though you have a wife and two children."

"Aye," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a mother-in-law, and two apprentices into the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here; when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you; I have not got these grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandmother used to stuff a sully box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan, and when the Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things:

First: That you have saved too little, and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you give a dollar for a 'notion,' when you might have laid one half aside for charity and one half for a rainy day.

Secondly: that you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow; but a small body may cast a greater shadow, and no wise man will follow the shadow any farther than he can see the substance. You may now learn that you have followed, and been decoyed into a bog.

Thirdly: that you have gone too much in haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

Fourth: that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous.—I am afraid that the younger race of working men in America have a notion that nobody would go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us and we have become presumptuous.

Fifthly: that you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in past times.

Sixthly: that you may be thankful that our lot is not worse. We might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

And lastly, to end my sermon, you may learn to offer with more understanding, the prayer of your infancy, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron and told Dick to blow away at the bellows.—Reveille.

CHUCK STRATAGEM OF A BEGGAR.—A New York letter, of Thursday, says:

"A woman was detected yesterday, in using one of the most villainous deceptions to procure charity that I ever heard of. She had in her arms a child, which, to all appearances, was without either arms or legs, which she exhibited with a view of exciting compassion. In one house the suspicions of a servant girl were awakened, and she insisted upon an examination of the child. It was accomplished under the threat of the police, and the result was, the discovery of a dreadful piece of villainy and iniquity. The child's arms were strapped closely to the body, so that they could not be moved, and the legs were doubled up and strapped in the same way, in order to make them appear like stumps. It is a great pity that the fiend of a woman was allowed to depart."

Irish Distress.—In the county of Mayo, three magistrates are receiving out-door relief for themselves and families, from the different parish unions.—This fact is sufficient to show that the destitution is not confined to the peasantry. In fact, the 1500 emigrants who daily pass through Dublin on their way to America, are nearly all people who belonged to the middle classes of society. The upper classes can no more exist than the lower, and those who have money enough to leave, are doing so.

The Danish navy is strong and still increasing. They have five line of battle ships in commission, more than 1000 guns, and about 10,000 seamen afloat—a larger number of men than is employed by the United States.

Grief, after all, is like smoking in a damp country—what was at first necessity becomes afterwards an indulgence.

Wonders of Philosophy.—The polypus receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly-spider lays an egg as large as itself.—There are 4,041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,000 arteries, vessels, veins, bones, &c. are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out, and make thread with which the spider spins its web—so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 1,000 united. Leunhoeck, by means of a microscope, observed spiders no larger than a grain of sand, who spun threads so fine it took 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

Virtue of Abstinence.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer mentions a curious fact illustrative of occasional fasting. He says that in visiting the Zoological Gardens in London—a place spoken of by every American traveller with admiration—upon inquiry as to the mode and times of feeding the animals, he was much struck by the information—which to him at least was new—that no animal in the collection received any food on the Sabbath day, although on all other days they were all fed once, and some of them three times. Do you omit to feed them for the convenience of the keepers or for the benefit of the animals? was the natural question. For the sake of the animals, was the answer. "Abstinence one day in seven, has proved to be conducive, if not necessary, to their health." This is a salutary practical lesson to man!

An Elephant on a Spree.—An elephant which is being exhibited in New York, broke loose from his place of confinement on Thursday night, spreading consternation among a large crowd in the streets. The first place he entered was a shanty, the second story floor of which he raised, upset a woman and two children in bed, and set the place on fire.—Passing down Elizabeth street, he stopped on his way to look in at one or two grocery stores, scattering and breaking the contents with little regard to the feelings of the proprietors. After doing considerable damage by smashing in doors and tearing up railing, he crossed to Broadway, and promenade for a while between Chambers and Franklin streets, finally passing down Duane st. to the North River, where, (after failing to avail himself of the Hoboken Hotel's "entertainment for man and beast," only because the door wasn't large enough,) he was captured by his keeper and taken quietly back to his lodgings.

For a Kicking Cow.—A few weeks ago, we stood for some time to witness an attempt to milk a cow that had just had her calf taken from her, and who kicked so furiously as to render it dangerous to attempt the operation. Coaxing and beating were of no avail, and it at length struck us to suggest that the kicking leg be tied up. A cord was procured, a slip-knot in one end passed round the leg below the knee, and the other end thrown over a beam; drawing away on this, she found she had no leg to spare to kick with, and was as quiet as a lamb.

A Cruel Judge.—Henry Bramal was lately convicted, in London, of having married nine wives, all of whom are living. The judge regretted that he could not sentence him to live seven years with the whole nine. Impossible! He would never live out the term.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a new pair of boots, exclaimed—

"By St. Patrick! I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two!"

Blood can be prevented from settling in a bruise, by applying a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renewing it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the blood, and send it back to the proper channels, which by neglect, or the use of cold applications would be coagulated, and fixed in green and black blotches directly under the skin.

A beautiful oriental proverb runs thus,—"With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin." How encouraging is this lesson to the desponding! And what difficulty is there that man should quail at, when a worm can accomplish so much from the leaf of a mulberry.

Swearing in conversation indicates a perpetual distrust of the person's own reputation; and is an acknowledgment that he thinks his bare word is not worthy of credit.

Rattlesnakes.—Mr. John C. Green, jr., and two others, while water-bound near White river, Arkansas, recently, found a den of rattlesnakes, and forthwith amused themselves by despatching seventy-seven of them, each measuring over four feet.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE.
On Tuesday the 6th day of March next,
at the residence of the subscriber, on Marsh-
creek, the following property, to wit:
1 first-rate 4-year old Stallion,
SEVEN HORSES,
Cows & young Cattle, 30 to 40 Hogs,
1 narrow-tread WAGON, the Wood-work of a
new Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Hay and
Wood Ladders, 1 Horse-rake, Double & Single-
trees, together with a great variety of House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when at-
tendance will be given, and terms made known
by MARK FORNEY.
Feb. 19.

VALUABLE

MARYLAND LAND
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,
TWO VALUABLE FARMS,
situated in Frederick county, Md. These
Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to
twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any
land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,
situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well
watered and improved Farm, having a fine
body of Meadow land, which, together with a
large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facili-
ties for liming, makes it desirable. The
BUILDINGS are good and in good repair—
Lime may be had in abundance, within 14
miles of the Farm. This Farm will be sold
for \$2500 one third in hand, balance in one and
two years, with interest and approved security.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,
is nine miles from Frederick. It is a well-
watered and improved Farm, having much fine
Meadow; the buildings,

A STONE HOUSE,
and BARN, nearly new, and abun-
dantly of lime within 14 miles, renders it desir-
able. This Farm will be sold for \$3000, money
amount in hand, the balance in three equal an-
nual payments, with interest and security.—
These Farms are well timbered, and indisputa-
ble titles are given.

Those wishing to purchase, can obtain
any information by writing or calling on the
subscriber.

JOSEPH EICHELBERGER,
Near Croagerstown, Frederick county, Md.
N. B.—A WAGON-MAKER, of good char-
acter and habits, can find a profitable situation
by making application to me. One with a
small family preferred.
Jan. 15.

EDUOVAN.

J. Lawrence Hill, D. D.,
DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building
opposite the Lutheran Church in Cham-
bersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middle-
cott's Store, where those wishing to have any
Dental operations performed, are respectfully
invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berchuby, (Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" C. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Bangher,
" W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 3.

JOHN BRINGMAN,
CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of pat-
ronage he has heretofore received, takes
this method of respectfully informing the pub-
lic, that he still continues his business at

Cabinet Making,
at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Get-
tysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared
to make every variety of

FURNITURE,
including

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables,
Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash,
and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.
in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at
prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

according to order, and at the shortest notice.
Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he
can convey corpses to any burial ground at the
lowest rate.

LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY
PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH
PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop
to the Old Stand, on Washington street,
between Chambersburg and Middle streets, for-
merly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where
he has always on hand

Carriages for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has
also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,
which he will sell low. All kinds of re-
pairing done on the shortest notice, and most
reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for
Repairing.
J. G. FREY.
Jan. 8.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,
respectfully informs the public that he
continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches, at his Old Stand
in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where
he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best
workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best
quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which
he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop N. O.
MOLASSES, a fine article; do. S. H. MO-
LASSES; superior winter-dressed LARD-OIL,
as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assort-
ment of Dry Goods and Groceries, "at prices to
suit the times."
J. M. STEVENSON.
Feb. 19.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth
of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of
HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of
FASHIONABLE HATS, which he
is prepared to sell at 4 to 4 lower than heretofore,
and seven lower than they are regularly re-
tail at in the cities.
A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do., for body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Moleskin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low—
The public are invited to call and satisfy them-
selves.
S. S. MCCREARY.
Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public for
the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him,
and respectfully informs them that he has just
received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,
such as Rings, Breast-
pins, Ear Rings, Watch
Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,
SPECTACLES,
and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of
which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual,
at short notice. Establishment in Chambers-
burg street, next door to S. H. Bachler's Book
and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally that he
still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY
BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old estab-
lishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg,
where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans,
Girdles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES
of every size and variety, including Common, Par-
lor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among
them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an
excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,
Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned
Seyler Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and With-
row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.
BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its dif-
ferent branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A
BOOT & SHOE SHOP,
in the South end of the Foundry Building, where,
with good workmen and excellent materials, the
neatest fits and best work will be made.—
Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be
sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as
they can be had any where else. All orders
will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the short-
est notice.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 5.

NEALISTER'S Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "HEALING EAGLE."

THERE was never, perhaps, a medicine
brought before the public, that has in so
short a time won such a reputation as NEAL-
LISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WORLD-
SALVE. Almost every person that has made
trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One
has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheu-
matism, another of the Piles, a third of a trou-
blesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling
in the limbs, &c. &c. If it does not give im-
mediate relief, in every case, it can do no in-
jury, being applied outwardly. As another evi-
dence of the wonderful healing power possessed
by this salve, we subjoin the following certifi-
cate, from a respectable citizen of Maiden Creek
township, in this county:

MAIDEN CREEK, Berks Co., March 30, 1847.
Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you
that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in
the back, by the use of M. Allister's All-Healing
Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered
with it for about 20 years, and at night was un-
able to sleep. During that time I tried various
remedies, which were prescribed for me by
physicians and other persons, without receiv-
ing any relief, and at last made trial of this
Salve, with a result favorable beyond expecta-
tion. I am now entirely free from the pain,
and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep.
I have also used the Salve since for Toothache
and other complaints, with similar happy re-
sults.
Your friend,
JOHN HOLDENBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for
using M. Allister's Ointment for Scrofu-
la, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tet-
ter, Chills, Scald Head, Sore Eyes,
Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Ner-
vous Affections, Pains, Disease of the
Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness,
Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases
of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c.,
Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the
Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold
Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast,
Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c. &c.

The Ointment is good for any part of the
body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases
it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine
unless the name of James M. Allister is written
upon every open label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal
cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M. ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
AGENTS.—S. S. FOSBERG, Gettysburg; Joseph
R. Henry, Abbotstown; Motter & Rowe,
Baltimore; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A.
Morris & Co., York; L. Deng, Chambersburg.
Feb. 5.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTI-
CLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by
C. WEAVER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated
with himself his two sons, JAMES J.
and HENRY J. FAHNSTOCK, in the mer-
cantile business, which will be hereafter con-
ducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public gen-
erally for the liberal encouragement extended
towards me, and respectfully solicit a continu-
ance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNSTOCK.
All persons indebted to me will please
call and settle their accounts, as I must have my
business closed without delay.
S. F.
Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public
that they have the
Largest and Best Selected Stock of
GOODS in the County.

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to busi-
ness, to have a continuance of the public
favor.

SAM'L FAHNSTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNSTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNSTOCK.
Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,
TAKING advantage of another reduction in
the prices of goods, has brought to this
place

The Cheapest Assortment of
Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Grocer-
ies, Hardware, &c. &c.,
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is
full. Purchasers are requested to call and "ex-
amine the goods," assured that it will be to
their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.
Oct. 30.

NEW GOODS
AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold
HAS just returned from Philadelphia with
a large stock of FRESH GOODS—
among which are

Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans,
CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap),
Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpaca,
CASIMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths, Cash-
meres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks.

English & French Merinoes, Para-
matta Cloths, &c.
Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the
best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and
CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,
all of which will be sold as cheap as they can
be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles
at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on
something else. But our prices are uniform,
in reference to the kind or quality of the goods
we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for
yourselves.

A few STOVES remaining on hand
—very cheap.
Dec. 11.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to
be obtained in that country, as we are told,
are topics of a small matter, when compared
with the "precious metals" that can be obtained
in a direct way, in Adams County, without dig-
ging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long
and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is
worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test
it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing
and Variety Store of

MARCUS SAMSON.

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,
who returned from the City on the 15th inst.
with his fourth stock of WINTER GOODS,
this season. Persons who have purchased from
him this winter have admitted that he sells
Clothing cheaper than they have ever been
bought any where before; and the fact that he
has returned the fourth time this season with a
large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he
sells a great many, and that, too, very low and
with small profits. This is no idle talk of the
Printer, because he is paid for advertisement. It
is the truth, and therefore we say you can
obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals,"
by purchasing from him, without going to Cal-
ifornia. Any person can satisfy himself of the
fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the
way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and super-
fine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmire,
and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PANTS;
Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, plain and fancy
VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bos-
oms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. All a
large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, specu-
laries, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, um-
brellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c.

The subscriber thanks his friends and cus-
tomers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon
him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the
same.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Jan. 29.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WORLD respectfully make known to the
public that they have opened a WINE
AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly
kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,
on the south side of Main street, a few doors
west of the Market House, and adjoining the resi-
dence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the bor-
ough of York, where they will constantly have
on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-
sortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins
RUMS, WHISKIES,
CORDIANS and BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those
who may need articles in their line to give them
a call, as they are confident that they can please
them both as regards quality and price, great
care having been taken in the selection of their
stock.
York, Feb. 23.

PAY UP.

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent
fire, in connection with other demands
against the subscriber, he is compelled to call up
those indebted to him for assistance. All per-
sons, therefore, knowing themselves to be in-
debted to me by note or book account, will be
expected to call and settle the same without de-
lay; otherwise they will be placed in the hands
of a proper officer for collection.

Those who have engaged to furnish
WOOD on account, are desired to do so im-
mediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will
be required.
THOMAS WARREN.
Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate
of MARTIN CARBAUGH, sen. of Franklin
township, deceased, having been granted to the
subscriber, residing in the same township, he
hereby gives notice to all persons having claims
or demands against said estate, to present them
for settlement without delay; and all persons
indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to
call and make immediate payment.
F. G. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.
Jan. 22.

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN
at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 125 cents,
or to clubs of Ten \$1.00. Send in your or-
der early.

FOR BREAK,
OF the very best quality, and different fla-
vors, can be had, at all times, at WEAV-
ER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg
street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be
supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest
notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all
kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to
order on reasonable terms.
July 3.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of
Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-
PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of
all kinds of Freight to or from York and the
adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30
cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,
25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-
dred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-
licited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 355 Mar-
ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-
joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S PILLS

IT is not our wish to trifle with the health of
the community. We desire to be governed
by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here
stated in relation to this extraordinary medi-
cine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and
good faith which prompts us again and again
to call attention to it. We believe that no ar-
ticle has ever been discovered that has conferred
a greater amount of benefit on the commu-
nity, and the more it is known the better it is
appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.
Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have
been saved by the use of this medicine, and
there is little doubt that if it were more gen-
erally resorted to than it is, sickness would in
most cases be prevented.

New York, April 17, 1848.
This is to certify that I have used Wright's
Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more
than four years, and as a family medicine, be-
lieve them the best in the world. During that
period, I have had no occasion for a physician,
though my daughter and wife have been very
low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily
and permanently restore the declining powers
of the human body. This may at first be
doubted, but no fact is better established.—
Those who use the SOMNIFER Sarsaparilla for
this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medi-
cine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.
Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three
or four years I had been gradually running
down, and finally became so weak that I was
unable to perform my usual labor. I was ad-
vised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and
I am gratified to state that by the use of three
or four boxes I began to feel like myself again,
and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend
your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that
they will be found a medicine of great efficacy
and value.
Yours truly,
JOHN CLEAVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!
Angelia, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1848.
Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir: * * *

I am at a loss to express with words what
has been said in praise of your Indian Vegeta-
ble Pills. All that I have said to, without ex-
ception, speak very highly of them. I have
acted as your Agent here for the last two
years, and have frequently used the Pills my-
self. I can speak from experience on the sub-
ject, and can cordially recommend them to my
acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,
ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian
Vegetable Pills are prepared with special refer-
ence to the laws governing the human body.—
Consequently, they are always useful, always
effective in rooting out disease. Every family
should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
Remember that the original and only genuine
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signa-
ture of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label
of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. Sre-
verson, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by
agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and
retail, 160 Race st., Phila., 288 Greenwich st.,
N. Y., and 128 Tremont st. Boston.
Jan. 29.

FINE FRESH MACKEREL, and superi-
or ENGLISH CHEESE, just opened at
STEVENSON'S.
Feb. 12.

WM. B. MCCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin
House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-
fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the
Public Square, one door west of George
Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law
Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—
He solicits, and by prompt and faithful at-
tention to business in his profession, it will be his
endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

EDWARD McClellan will attend promptly
to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he
can furnish very desirable facilities to ap-
licants, and entirely relieve them from the neces-
sity of a journey to Washington, on application
to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,
ATTORNEY from Pittsburg, designs making
his permanent place of resi-
dence, and to pursue the practice of the
Law. He has made arrangements with his
father, JEAN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have
his aid and assistance in all such cases as may
require it. He will be found at all times at
his Office, on the south side of the Public
Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsell's Vegetable Restorative Pills
HAVE been gradually but surely coming
into favor among the families of this
Country for some years past. They have done
this entirely through their great worth as a
FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been
appointed, but no pulling and hauling such as
is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine
has been done. The Pills are offered for sale
and have and will continue to be sold by all
the principal druggists. The proprietors
claim for their Medicine the following advan-
tages over all others—viz: They are PURELY
VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO
OPERATE. Their operation is free from all
PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by
the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRON-
GEST MAN—their efficacy in Fevers, Agues,
Headaches, Indigestion, Constipation, Cholera,
Malaria, &c., has been proved upon thou-
sands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms.
The proprietors possess a certificate from a
gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a
TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—
CHARLES P. ANST. For sale, price 25
cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with
full directions, by the following Agents in Ad-
ams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY,
New Oxford; SEANERSEN & BA Littlestown;
A. E. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HO-
LSTERN, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Pe-
tersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.
Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from
"worms," often tend to a fatal termination,
while the cause is never suspected. Offensive
breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth
during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and
screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness,
are among some of the prominent symptoms of
the presence of Worms. A timely use of



ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 12, 1849.

FREDERICK WATTS, Esq., of Carlisle, has been nominated by the Governor as President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. His nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Election of Representative.

The 21st of this month had been originally designated by the Speaker, as the day of election of Representative, in room of Mr. Cooper, and notice was accordingly given; but on Monday last, through the exertions of Mr. Sadler, a bill promptly passed both Houses of the Legislature, changing the time from the 21st to the 10th—the day of holding the Spring elections. This will save considerable expense, and the election will, no doubt, be better attended to.

By the proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the Delegates chosen last fall have been called together by the County Committee, and have placed a Whig candidate in the field, to fill the vacancy.

No Cutting of Tickets.

By the act which we publish to day, candidates for office in this County may be voted for on a single slip of paper. This will save a great deal of trouble in the way of cutting and folding tickets.

Medical Department of Penna's College.

The annual commencement took place at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon 36 young men who had finished their term of study in the Institution. The valedictory address was delivered by Professor H. S. Patterson, and is very highly spoken of as an eloquent and able production.

The Cabinet.

The following gentlemen have been selected by President Taylor, to compose his Cabinet, and on Wednesday last the nominations were confirmed by the Senate:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of State.
WM. M. MENDENHALL, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of Home Department.
WM. B. PRESTON, of Va., Secretary of the Navy.
Geo. W. CRAWFORD, of Ga., Secretary of War.
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vt., Postmaster General.
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Md., Attorney General.

The new Administration is now, therefore, completely organized, and has commenced business. The gentlemen selected by President Taylor are all talented and distinguished men, and all good Whigs.

The new Cabinet had a meeting on Thursday, and took the oath of office. They were then waited upon by the clerks of their offices respectively. Mr. Buchanan took an affectionate leave of the clerks of his office in a farewell speech, and then presented them to his successor, Mr. Clayton.

The New Senate.

On Monday last, the new Senators, 16 in number, were sworn in, with the exception of Gen. Shields, of Illinois, to whom objections were made of ineligibility. He was, however, sworn in on Tuesday, and a committee appointed to make the necessary inquiries into the matter. The new Senate is composed of 31 democrats, 25 whigs, 3 free-soilers, and 1 uncertain (from Alabama).

There were three balls at Washington on the night of the inauguration, at all of which the President was present for a short time. The principal one, however, where he supped, was the Grand Whig ball, at which all the great dignitaries were present. It is said to have been a most imposing scene. The number of persons present was from 3 to 5,000. The receipts for tickets were \$12,500, and the expense \$3,500, leaving \$1,000 to go to the two Orphan Asylums of that city. It is stated that there was a great loss of cloaks, hats, shoes, &c., and many a bad hat went there, that came back as good as new.

Gen. Cass called to pay his respects to Gen. Taylor, on the 1st. They had never met before. On entering the room the General was seated, but perceiving Gen. Cass, he arose and went to meet him. "Good morning, General. How do you do?" says Gen. Taylor. "Very well indeed, Gen. Taylor; this is the second time I follow your route, but you got twice ahead of me." "The race," repeated Old Zack, with great urbanity, "is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The audience smiled. "How do you find yourself after the long journey?" "Tolerably well," replied Taylor, "in Indiana they knocked in a few of my ribs; but it's nothing—a mere 'circumstance!' 'I shall be happy to see you.' " "Do call whenever it is convenient." Exit Gen. Cass.

Several disgraceful scenes took place in both Houses of Congress on the last night of the session—and several blows passed. The first, in the House, was between Giddings, of Ohio, and Meade, of Va. The second was between Johnson, of Ark., Ficklin, of Ill. and Inge, of Alabama. Ficklin was struck in the head with a cane, and he was led from the House bleeding. The other occurred in the Senate between Cameron, of Pa., and Foote, of Miss., in which blows were exchanged. The matters have been since amicably arranged between the parties—and Mr. Foote apologized to the Senate. Such acts are disgraceful to all engaged.

Ex-President Polk left on Tuesday for his home, accompanied by Secretary Walker. The rest of the Ex-Secretaries will leave Washington in April. Mr. Buchanan returns to Lancaster.

The Art-Union of Philadelphia.

This Institution was incorporated in 1844, and was established for the purpose of extending love for the Fine Arts throughout the U. States, and to give encouragement to Artists. Its plan is that every individual subscribing \$5 becomes a member for one year. The money thus obtained is applied, first, to the procuring of a large and costly engraving, from an original American Picture, of which every member receives a copy; and next, to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, or other works of Art, which are distributed by lot among the members. Thus for \$5, every member is sure of a fine engraving, and the chance of obtaining a fine original Painting, to be selected by himself. The first Monday in May, annually, is the time fixed for the distribution of prizes, so that all subscriptions should be received before the last Monday in April. Subscribers for the year ending May 7th, 1849, will receive an engraving from the picture of Rush and Boaz, executed by Sartain, 21 inches by 15; D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., is the Secretary of the Art Union for Gettysburg.

In the Senate of this State, on the 3d inst. Mr. SADLER read a bill in place, the more effectually to prevent and punish the unlawful taking of growing corn, potatoes, fruit, &c., in the counties of York, Adams and Montgomery.

The Canal.

The water was to be let in the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Canal on Saturday last, unless something unforeseen should occur to prevent it.

A bill to erect a new county out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, to be called Lawrence, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, 47 to 28.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported against the proposed change in the Constitution, providing for the election of Judges.

Col. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, of Baltimore, (dem.) has been appointed by Gov. Thomas, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the appointment of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Attorney General.

The Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Princeton, has notified the Directors of the Theological Seminary that he purposes to resign his Professorship in that Institution—a situation he has filled for many years.

The Rev. Mr. SARCHER, of Chambersburg, has declined accepting the Presidency of Wittenberg College, in Ohio, in room of Dr. Ezra Keller, deceased.

The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Mass. was mentioned for the appointment of Secretary of the Home Department, but he was ineligible by the Constitution, which provides that "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the U. States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, had been fixed upon as Secretary of the Navy, but he declined going into the Cabinet, on the ground of ill health.

The President's Inaugural Address, which was delivered on Monday, about 1 o'clock, at Washington, was, through the power of the telegraph, at 5 o'clock being circulated in extras at Dubuque, Illinois, and no doubt in many other distant points in the Union, by the same time.

The Government Express, with the Inaugural Address, reached Philadelphia in 3 hours and 47 minutes running time. This is about 40 miles an hour!

The locomotive carrying the Government Express on Monday, ran off the track at Morrisville, N. J., and ran through a house, rendering the locomotive a complete wreck. A man with a child in his arms was at the door when the locomotive dashed through, but both escaped almost miraculously. Isaac Biew, the brakeman, had two ribs broken, and the engineer, and fireman escaped with slight bruises. The locomotive was much broken, as well as the tender and baggage car. Mr. Griswold, the mail agent, crawled out of the ruins uninjured, seized the mail bags, ran at full speed to the Trenton depot, had another locomotive fired up and in a few minutes was off again at full speed for the city of New York.

Dr. GEORGE R. EAST, formerly of Vanango county, Pa. and Auditor General under Gov. Porter, died at Fort Madison, Iowa, on the 20th ult. He was long a prominent member of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wm. ELLCOCK, of Monaghan township, York county, was killed on the 30th ult. by the wheel of his wagon passing over his head. His horses became frightened, and in endeavoring to check them was thrown under the wheel.

An old lady in Philadelphia, named Osborne, of great respectability, was burnt to death on Saturday week. Having been for many years helpless, as well as blind and deaf, she was confined in an arm-chair, tied to the post of her bed. While amusing herself with a napkin, which she habitually used, it took fire from the stove, and communicated to her dress and to the bed. No one was in the room at the moment, and she was burnt to death before assistance could be rendered.

Distressing Shipwreck.

The ship Franklin, from Boston, for London, was totally lost on the Eastern Shore of Cape Cod, on Thursday morning week. Seventeen of those on board were drowned—the remainder were saved after the tide had fallen. The ship went to pieces.

The fine steamer, Convoy caught fire on the 2d inst. near Natchez Point on the Mississippi, and was burnt to the water's edge. There were 3,000 bales of cotton on board, all of which were totally destroyed. Two passengers jumped overboard, and were drowned. It is apprehended that others may have perished in the flames.

Whig Borough Ticket.

Assembly—Wm. McSherry.
 Judge—S. S. McCreary.
 Inspector—Henry Weldy.
 Assessor—Jeremiah Culp.
 Assistants—Robert Smith, Wm. King.
 Constables—Nicholas Weaver, Robert Tate.

Rumored Appointments.

It is said that JASPER E. BRADY, Esq., of Chambersburg, has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Gen. McClellan; and FITZGERY WARREN, Esq., of Iowa, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Wm. J. Brown, Esq.

The Government Express, with the Inaugural, reached Boston in 18 hours from Washington, (an average of 27 miles an hour.) the shortest period in which the journey has ever been performed.

The new Senate is still in session at Washington.

The Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD, of Bellefonte, Pa., a member of the last Congress, died at Harrisburg on Friday, on his way home from Washington.

HENRY CLAY has written an important letter on the subject of Slavery, and Plan of Emancipation—which we will lay before our readers next week.

It is asserted that Gen. Taylor shook hands with FIVE THOUSAND ladies after returning to the White House on Inauguration day.

The bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

A bill passed the Senate on Friday, changing the time of commencing the April and August terms of the several Courts in York county.

Late from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday, in 12 days from Liverpool.

In England, breadstuffs were dull and depressed, but there was an improvement in cotton.—There was a demand for American stocks in London—but the payment of Pennsylvania interest in one-half Relief notes, was not pleasing.

In France, Louis Napoleon seems to be acquiring political strength and popularity. The French Assembly has voted its own dissolution, and the new one will meet in May.

From Rome, we learn that the government of the Pope is now overthrown, and a Republic is established. This event took place on the 9th of February. It was voted that he should enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

The Cholera is still raging to a great extent in England. The California gold fever is exciting great interest, and the French Government has dispatched an engineer to California, to survey the talked-of discoveries.

The Cholera.

This dreaded disease has re-appeared. The ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Tuesday, lost 40 by cholera on the passage, and many more are sick; and it is said that 100 of the passengers of the Cambria, at the Delaware Breakwater, have died. The authorities of New York have revived their quarantine regulations, to guard against the disease.

One of the last acts of President Polk, on Sunday morning the 4th, about 7 o'clock, was the appointment of Ex-Senator EDWARD A. HANCKMAN, of Indiana, as Minister to Prussia. The Senate immediately confirmed it.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 68 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05
Rye,	58 to 60
Oats,	47 to 52
Corn,	26 to 29
Cloverseed,	3 75 to 4 00
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, (of David,) to Miss MAIRY HELEN THOMPSON—both of this borough.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. SAMUEL WATKINS, to Miss REBECCA KOONTZ—both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN WOLFE, of Franklin township, to Miss JULIA WEINER, of Tyrone township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID FISHER, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss ANNA MARIA STOCKS, of Franklin township, Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Professor Reynolds, Mr. DAVID BRENS, to Miss MARY ANN McELROY—both of Fayetteville, Franklin county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. Jacob King, to Miss Eliza Stonecipher—both of Littlestown.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Deining, Mr. John Wertz of York county, to Miss Leah Drennon, of Conowingo township.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. John Reeder, to Miss Sophia Smith—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John P. Cashman, to Miss Margaret Ann Reeder—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Shuff, of this county, to Miss Ann E. How, of Cumberland county.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. Peter Dahl, to Miss Mary Maria Snyder—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Sebastian Stitzel, to Miss Margaret L. Scholter—both of York county.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. Michael Socks, of Freedom township, to Miss Lucy Ann Elizabeth Strassburg, of Cumberland township.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Abraham T. Spangler, to Miss Anna Margaret Socks—both of Freedom township.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. John Plocher, to Miss Mary Harbold—both of Mountjoy township.

DIED.

On Monday last, after a long illness, Mr. EZEKIEL BECKINGHAM, of this borough, aged 53 years.

On the 6th inst., GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., of Menallen township, aged 59 years 11 months and 6 days.

In Sandusky county, Ohio, in February last, Mr. WILLIAM BEACAW, formerly of this county, aged about 60 years.

At Baltimore, on Friday last, Mr. ROBERT HUNTER McLENNAN, formerly of Hagerstown, aged 36 years.

Near Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 26th of January last, Mrs. MARY CALDWELL, widow of Mr. Alexander Caldwell, formerly of this county, and daughter of Mr. James and Mary Agnew, who died in Gettysburg in 1825.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT.

The Whig Delegates from the different Townships of the County, re-assembled to-day, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, and nominated

WM. McSHERRY, Esq. as the Whig candidate for Assembly, in room of Mr. Cooper.

Whigs of Adams County! Be at your posts on Friday next!

PAY UP!

THE subscriber, intending to leave Gettysburg shortly, is desirous of closing up his books immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to him for costs, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of April next, as after that period he will be compelled to leave his books in the hands of an officer for collection. He hopes that his friends will attend to the matter at once.

Gettysburg, March 12.

B. SCHRIVER.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Taylor, sen., deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE TAYLOR, sen., late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with them and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY TAYLOR, Et'x.
 SAMUEL Y. TAYLOR, Et'rs.
 ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Et'rs.

March 12.

6t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Venditum Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 7th of April next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

NO. 1.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Solomon J. Welty, James Ewing, Hugh Black, Miss Boyd and others, containing 102 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

FRAME HOUSE, a double Log Barn, with Sheds attached to it, a well of water near the door, and some Fruit Trees.

NO. 2.

A Tract of Woodland, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing NINE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Miss Boyd, Jacob Hershey, Abraham Spangler and others.

NO. 3.

All the Interest of James Boyd in A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Spangler, Isaac Deardoff and others, on which are erected a

Two-story Log House, Log Barn, Log Spring-house, with a never-failing spring of water, and an Orchard of Fruit Trees, containing 110 ACRES, more or less.

NO. 4.

All the Interest of James Boyd in A Tract of Mountain land, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Deardoff, Wm. Seabrooks & others, containing 30 ACRES, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Boyd.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the borough of Gettysburg, known as No. 104, fronting on West York-street on the North, and on the West on South Washington street, and running back to an Alley on the South, adjoining lot of George Geyer, jun., on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Frame House, frame Stable, a Brick Coachman's Shop, and a well of water near the door.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Geyer, sen.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Freedom township, Adams county, containing 18 ACRES, more or less, upon which are erected a Two Story

Weather boarded House, and Log Kitchen: a Log Barn, with sheds attached to it, a well of water near the door, a thriving young Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees, adjoining lands of Nicholas Moritz and Jacob Myers. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Francis Fisher.

—ALSO—

All the Interest of Jacob Oyler in A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 65 ACRES, more or less, about 30 acres of timber land, and about 6 acres of meadow, with an Orchard of fruit trees, upon which are erected a One Story

LOG HOUSE, also, a Two Story Log House, (unfinished,) Log Barn, Spring house, with a spring of running water near the door, adjoining lands of Baltzer Ginter, Henry Gruber, Solomon Crum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Oyler.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

March 12 1849.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sale, will have to pay ten per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale.

In the matter of the intended application of SAMUEL SADLER, of the town of Heidersburg, in Tyrone township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—being an old stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the same is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thompson McCosh, Joseph Little, George Snyder, Ephraim Martin, Wm. S. Hamilton, R. W. McSherry, A. B. Kurtz, Marcus Samson, John Scott, William Snyder, William Garbar, Abraham Sheffer, J. N. Phuntar, Geo. Canshang.

March 12.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of Adams county, that, in pursuance of a Writ from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a Special Act of Assembly thereunto relating, passed March 5, 1849, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

for one Member to represent the County of Adams in the House of Representatives, in the room of James Cooper, will be held on

Friday the 10th day of March, inst.

at the several places of holding the Township elections, viz:

In the First District, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, and the Township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, and at the house of Conrad Snyder.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Joseph Barker, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of that part of the township of Oxford, not included in the 15th District, at the house of John Wiley, Esq., in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of George Dearloff, in Latimore township.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the usual places of holding township elections.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Wm. S. Cochran, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by Jacob Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Henry Hartman, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of John Busby, in McSherrytown.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of George Snyder, in said Township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the usual place of holding township elections.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of Solomon Albert, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth District, composed of the Borough of Berwick, and that part of Berwick township, not included in the 3d district, at the public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth District, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth District, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

It is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their Districts on the day aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them. And one Judge from each District is enjoined to attend at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the third day thereafter, for the purpose of making out the returns of the election.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.
 March 12, 1849.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW OXFORD COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1849, will open in its various branches, on Monday the 9th of April next, and continue till the 1st day of October following.

Prices of Tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the Collegiate, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance.—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for \$75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, Principal.

N.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer.

The House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1849.

DR.		
Jan. 17. To Cash rec'd for Boarding,	\$20 00	
Jan. 25. Order on County Treasurer,	400 00	
Feb. 7. do. do.	250 00	
March 2. do. do.	500 00	
March 29. do. do.	300 00	
April 9. Cash from Geo. Hoos, pay-		ment on land,
	22 50	
April 17. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00	
July 1. do. do.	500 00	
July 25. Cash received for Boarding,	45 00	
Aug. 7. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00	
Sept. 4. Cash rec'd, payment on land,	22 50	
Sept. 30. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00	
Nov. 3. do. do.	200 00	
Nov. 4. do. do.	300 00	
Dec. 4. do. do.	300 00	
Dec. 4. Cash rec'd, payment on land,	22 50	
	\$2,581 50	
Balance due Treasurer,	107 50	
	\$2,689 00	

CR.

BY CASH PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS:

Balance due Treas'r on last settlement,	\$2 26
Bills of Merchandise,	448 06
Groceries,	407 61
Drugs and Medicines,	18 07
Grain, Flour, and Grinding,	434 27
Feed, Hay, and Pork,	418 06
Sheep,	76 37
Pigs,	15 02
Mechanics' Bills,	211 20
Printing accounts and Blanks,	20 00
Harvest Hands,	50 00
Male Hirelings,	132 00
Female do.	107 75
Chopping Wood,	28 00
Rails,	23 21
Making Post Fences,	14 00
Clearing and Apples,	14 00
Plaster,	14 87
Seed Wheat,	109 00
Attorney's Fee,	75 00
Relief to pay sundry expenses,	45 00
Support of Out-door Paupers,	334 02
Funeral expenses of do.	32 40
Executing orders,	51 52
Coffins,	35 12
Debt paid to Philadelphia Almshouse,	50 00
Debt paid Franklin County,	58 50
Steward's Salary (in part),	200 00
Physician's Salary,	100 00
One Obstetric case,	4 00
Clerk's Salary,	40 00
Extra service of Directors,	30 00
Treasurer's Salary,	40 00
	\$2,680 00

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance of Five Dollars and Ninety Cents, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.

JOHN C. ELLIS, Auditor.

A. W. MAGINLY, Auditor.

SAM'L DUBROWAY, Auditor.

SAMUEL COBBAN, Steward.

In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.

DR.

To balance in hands of Steward,

Orders on Treasurer,

Cash received for Hides,

Land,

Pigs,

Boarding,

Pasture,

Cash received from John Houck,

CR.

BY CASH PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS:

For Merchandise,	\$20 91
Mechanics' Bills,	18 134
Male Hirelings,	12 842
Female do.	5 00
Stone-coal and Hauling,	40 023
Harvest Hands,	48 373
Vegetables,	22 753
Grain,	2 45
Meat and Fish,	4 112
Posts and Rails,	3 12
Wood Chopping,	1 50
Timothy seed,	2 00
Cash paid to paupers,	2 20
Line,	2 27
Toll,	30 00
Postage,	1 06
Travelling Expenses,	684
Grave Digging,	1 25
Executing Orders,	6 173
	\$195 76
Balance in hands of Steward,	5 903
	\$201 664

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Vegetables,	22 753
Grain,	2 45
Meat and Fish,	4 112
Posts and Rails,	3 12
Wood Chopping,	1 50
Timothy seed,	2 00
Cash paid to paupers,	2 20
Line,	2 27
Toll,	30 00
Postage,	1 06
Travelling Expenses,	684
Grave Digging,	1 25
Executing Orders,	6 173
	\$195 76
Balance in hands of Steward,	5 903
	\$201 664

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance of Five Dollars and Ninety Cents, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.

JOHN C. ELLIS, Auditor.

A. W. MAGINLY, Auditor.

SAM'L DUBROWAY, Auditor.

SAMUEL COBBAN, Steward.

In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.

DR.

To balance in hands of Steward,

Orders on Treasurer,

Cash received for Hides,

Land,

Pigs,

Boarding,

Pasture,

Cash received from John Houck,

CR.

BY CASH PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS:

For Merchandise,	\$20 91
Mechanics' Bills,	18 134
Male Hirelings,	12 842
Female do.	5 00
Stone-coal and Hauling,	40 023
Harvest Hands,	48 373
Vegetables,	22 753
Grain,	2 45
Meat and Fish,	4 112
Posts and Rails,	3 12
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JOHN C. ELLIS, Auditor.

A. W. MAGINLY, Auditor.

SAM'L DUBROWAY, Auditor.

THE INAUGURATION.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

At the appointed time yesterday, the inauguration of General Zachary Taylor, as President of the United States, took place in front of the great Portico of the Capitol. The multitude of people assembled on the occasion, from every part of the Union, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting ceremony, is supposed to have been much larger than was ever before collected in Washington. The weather was, upon the whole, though the sky was clouded, as pleasant as could have been looked for in this particular season of the year. At the break of day the strains of martial music resounded along the principal avenues of the city, and hundreds of star-spangled banners of every fabric and dimensions were unfolded to the breeze. The bells of the city then rang out a stirring peal, and long before the usual breakfast hour the people were wending their way in immense masses to the Capitol.

THE SALUTATION.

At nine o'clock, one hundred gentlemen, who officiated as Marshals, mounted their horses in front of the City Hall and proceeded in a body to Willard's Hotel, for the purpose of paying their respects to General Taylor. Having been escorted to the long Upper Hall of the Hotel, and arranged themselves in a line, the President-elect made his appearance, leaning upon the arm of the Mayor of the city, and proceeded to shake the hands of the gentlemen present, as a return for their polite salutation. The General was dressed in a plain suit of black, and he appeared to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health. After the above ceremony was ended, the Marshals retired to attend to their official duties, and Gen. Taylor returned to his own apartment for the purpose of preparing himself for

THE PROCESSION.

At half past eleven o'clock, the procession took up its line of march. All the arrangements were carried out according to the programme already published. The several military companies, of which we counted a dozen, presented an imposing and beautiful appearance; and as the procession moved along Pennsylvania Avenue, towards the Capitol, many bands of music poured forth a variety of martial airs. The carriage in which the President-elect was escorted, was drawn by four handsome grey horses, and protected from the pressure of the multitude by the cavalcade of the hundred marshals already mentioned. The gentlemen who accompanied Gen. Taylor in his carriage, were the Speaker of the late House of Representatives and the Mayor of Washington. According to previous arrangement, however, when the General's carriage arrived in front of the Irving Hotel, where ex-President Polk is sojourning, the procession halted, and Mr. Polk was handed into the carriage, and a seat awarded to him on the right of the President-elect, who shook his predecessor cordially by the hand. The appropriateness and delicacy of this movement, was duly appreciated by the multitude of people who witnessed it; and thereupon rang out spontaneously nine long and loud hurrahs.

The procession resumed its march. Both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue were thronged with human beings, all the way from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol grounds. Many of the roofs of the houses were also covered, and every window was completely blocked up with heads. Old men and women, young men and maidens, and children too, by the thousand, were seen in every direction, and the cheers by which the excited multitude expressed their sensations on the occasion were both hearty and frequent. The time occupied by the procession in reaching the east front of the Capitol was about one hour; and, after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the booming of artillery resounded from one extremity of the city to the other.

THE SCENE WITHIN THE CAPITOL.

The scene presented by the interior of the Senate Chamber was highly impressive. It would be difficult in this or any other country to find a spot which, included within the same space more of distinction, whether we attach to that term the mere elevation of place and of position in human society, or that truer elevation which is the prerogative of men born great by the gifts of God. Look which way one would, there was food for the eye and for the mind.

To give to the fairer sex the precedence which belongs to them, we say, in the first place, that the semi-circular gallery, reserved for the exclusive use of the ladies, was filled to overflowing long before the gathering of gentlemen privileged to occupy seats on the floor of the Chamber. One cause of this was the pre-admission, by grace and favor, of the families of Judges and Senators, who (on the penance of four hours' patient waiting) were admitted by side doors to the best places for seeing and hearing, long before less favored females could crowd their weary way up staircases crammed to suffocation. It seems impossible, even in the most Republican Government, wholly to exclude or extirpate, in regard to the fair at least, those vestiges of aristocracy which seem to be engraven in the nature of man. In every government, among every people, place will claim its prerogative. Three ladies fainted under the pressure and the heat; and it is only astonishing that so many managed to achieve an escalade of the narrow, crooked, confined, ill-contrived stair, and made their way

through the yet narrower door provided for the admission of ladies to the gallery of the Senate Chamber. The coup d'oeil, as the eye glanced along the bank of female faces, ranged as in an amphitheatre, amid the rustling of silks and the endless flutter of a thousand fans, was calculated to elate the pride of an American jealous of the fame of his countrywomen. A few, a very few, were admitted to Senatorial seats upon the floor, among whom we noticed the fair and grace-fairy of M. Bodisco.

The Chamber was filling fast with Senators, ex-Senators, and Members of the other House, when, the hour of eleven having arrived, a loud rap was heard, and the ceremonies of the day commenced by a very earnest and appropriate prayer, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, Chaplain to the Senate.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, the Hon. David R. Atchison, Senator from Missouri, was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps were next announced, and presented on their entrance, the usual imposing spectacle, created by so numerous a body of fine looking men, arrayed in that most gorgeous costume, which European usage has assigned to these representatives of National Sovereignities. We see, in this country, so little of this sort of display, that when, on great State occasions, it does appear, it is sure to draw all eyes. At the head of the corps was M. Bodisco, whose well-known figure, erect, military, and covered with glittering orders, attracted the notice of all observers. There was the representative of the Germanic States, a composed and sage looking man, with large epaulettes and a rather plain uniform. Next him was seen the round, gentlemanly, benevolent countenance of Mons. Calderon, the worthy Minister of the ancient monarchy of Spain, a striped ribbon crossing his breast, and well becoming his portly person. A striking contrast to the embroidered splendor of some of his neighbors, Belgian and Mexican, (as we believe,) was the comparatively undecorated figure of our old friend, M. Poussin, whose glossy hair, piercing, eagle eye, and ardent manner could not be mistaken. The corps is now quite numerous, and filled a double row of seats on the left of the Chair. Their brilliancy appeared in fine contrast with the dark robes and grave law faces of the Judicial body, seated opposite to them.

Vice President Dallas had for some time been seen in the Chamber, easily designated by his snowy hair and upright gentlemanly figure. He occupied a seat in front of the Secretary's table, and facing the seats of the Senators. By his side sat a preceding ex-Vice President, Col. Richard M. Johnson, whose reminiscences were possibly running back to the good old days of the Jacksonian reign, but who seemed to look very good naturally upon all before him.

Mr. Dallas was observed to retire; and after a brief interval, was seen re-entering the chamber in company with the Vice President Elect, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, who looked in as fine health as we ever saw him, but not in better health of body or mind than all who know his worth wish him long to be. The future Presiding Officer of the Senate took the vacant seat of his predecessor, where the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Atchison.

The chamber sinking at once into profound stillness, Mr. Fillmore delivered with calmness and dignity the following brief address:

SENATORS: Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, and never having acted as the presiding officer of any legislative body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I assume the responsible duties of this chair with a conscious want of experience and a just apprehension that I shall often need your friendly suggestions, and more often your indulgent forbearance.

I should indeed feel oppressed and disheartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for their high intellectual endowments and their amenity of manners—whose persuasive eloquence is so happily tempered with habitual courtesy as to relieve your presiding officer from all that would be painful in the discharge of his duty, and render his position as agreeable as it must be instructive.

Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon the duties assigned me, firmly resolved to discharge them with impartiality and to the best of my ability; but I should do injustice to the grateful emotions of my own heart, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, in being called by the voice of the Nation to preside over your deliberations.

It will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate to congratulate you upon the scene now passing before us. I allude to it in no partisan aspect, but as an ever-recurring event contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the peaceful changes of Chief Magistrates of this Republic with the recent sanguinary revolutions in Europe. There, the voice of the people has only been heard amid the din of arms and the horrors of domestic conflicts; but here in our own favored land, under the guidance of our Constitution, the resistless will of the Nation has, from time to time, been peacefully expressed by the free suffrages of the People, and all have bowed in obedient submission to their decree. The Administration which but yesterday wielded the destinies of this great nation, to-day quietly yields up its power, and, without a murmur, retires from the Capitol.

I congratulate you, Senators, and I congratulate my country, upon these offerings of cheering evidences of our capacity for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle which we now witness may be repeated as often as the people shall desire a change of rulers, and that this venerated Constitution and this glorious Union may endure forever.

At 12 o'clock the members of the late Executive Cabinet appeared, Mr. Buchanan leading the way, and occupied places on the left of the ex-Vice Presidents.

All things were now in readiness for the appearance of the President-elect; but a rather long interval succeeded, during which the procession by which he was escorted was slowly winding its way towards the Capitol. This space, however, did not seem to hang heavily on the hands of any, save perhaps a few, who, for the sake of seeing and hearing, had perched themselves in constrained positions, and whose patience, nevertheless, exhibited a marvellous constancy. The rest seemed very busily occupied in conversation. Bird-like voices were heard chirping and twittering in the upper regions of the chamber, while below grave speculations on the present and the future seemed to occupy many sagacious looking heads, and to find an occasional outlet into confidential cars. Messengers passed backward and forward; eyes turned from time to time toward the great door and to the clock above it.

At length, however, the sounds of martial music began to be heard without, and the vicinity of the Procession became more and more evident. Expectation was now at its height; the great area was cleared; the hum which had filled the chamber subsided; the great door opened, and the President Elect, in company with ex-President Polk, entered and took a seat which had been prepared for him; Mr. Polk occupying another upon his left hand.

The appearance of Gen. Taylor is so perfectly unassuming, that many persons had repeatedly to inquire, before they could assure themselves that that was the man whose name and deeds had filled the trumpet of fame, and won the love and the highest honors of his countrymen. The General saluted those near him with an air of frankness and good-will, and conversed for some time (in whispers) with Chief Justice Taney, (probably as to the ceremony about to take place.)

After a brief pause, the order of procession was announced, and the company retired from the Chamber of the Senate in the order prescribed in the programme, passing through the rotunda to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where extensive staging had been erected preparatory to the solemnity of inauguration.

THE ACT OF INAUGURATION.

On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the portico of the Capitol, and standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people, representing every State and Territory of the Union, the President-elect pronounced the following admirable Inaugural Address.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and to appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly,

indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests, and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; to improve our Rivers and Harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators. As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the Oath to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, was, with due solemnity, administered to the President of the United States by Chief Justice Taney. The President was then overwhelmed with congratulations, Chief Justice Taney and Ex-President Polk taking the lead.

The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated by salutes of artillery, amid the roar of which the President and all assembled round him, retraced their steps, re-embarked in the carriages, and escorted, as before, by the Marshals and the Military, returned down the broad avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House, appropriated to the residence of the successive Presidents of the United States.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Followed by a vast concourse of people, the President entered the Mansion which he is henceforth to inhabit, and there received, with his accustomed courtesy, the salutes of some thousands of persons, passing in a long array in front of him, taking the ladies each by the hand;

a ceremony which, from their great number, it was not possible for him to go through with the multitude of the other sex.

It is a circumstance as pleasing to relate as it is surprising, that, in so multitudinous a throng, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, no accident of any kind is known to have occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the occasion.

The Inaugural.

Gen. Taylor's Inaugural Address, says the Examiner, like all else that has emanated from him thus far, will give unmingled satisfaction to his friends.

It is perfectly consistent with his previous declarations of political sentiment, and in every respect fulfills the expectations of those best acquainted with his views; and who have never, from the beginning, ceased to declare him a monocrat—if not an ultra—Whig.

In a word, the address is thoroughly Whig in sentiment, modest and liberal in tone, and entirely free from the blustering, "fifty-four-fifty" style in which Mr. Polk had the bad taste to assume the Presidential station. Every candid observer cannot fail to be struck with the difference, in this latter respect, between the two inaugurals;—which suffers from the comparison let the reader decide for himself.

Among the important measures disposed of by Congress on the last day of its session, the National Intelligencer notes the following:

1. No bill was passed providing a Government for either of the Territories of New Mexico or California. These measures fell through from the inability of the two Houses to concur in any propositions for the purpose. At the last moment, however, a bill from the House was taken up and passed by the Senate, and has become a law, for extending the Revenue Laws of the United States to those Territories.

2. The bill to establish the Home Department has become a law, having passed the Senate after a long, arduous, and rather stormy debate; and a new and valuable Department has thus been added to the Government.

3. The bill for creating a Territorial Government in Minnesota has become a law, the House of Representatives having receded from its amendment, proposing to postpone the operation of the bill to the 10th of this month.

4. A bill was passed in reference to the next Census, directing the Heads of some of the Departments and the Attorney General to prepare and report at the next session of Congress a bill to authorize the taking of the Seventh Census of the United States.

The Washington Union says—On the last night of the session of Congress \$50,000 was appropriated for an additional purchase from the inventor of Colt's improved repeating pistols, and a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to furnish these arms to emigrants going to California, at the government cost prices. They are thus advantageously supplied on a written application to the War department.

Splendid Swords.—The swords voted by Congress to Major Generals Butler, Twiggs, Quitman, Worth, Henderson, and the heirs of the late Gen. Hamer, have been prepared; and, on Friday week, Gen. Towson, in presence of a large number of officers, received from the hands of President Polk, the sword intended for Gen. Worth, (as directed by him,) that officer being now stationed in Texas. The others will be sent by private opportunity to their respective owners. These swords are perhaps the most beautiful ever made in this country—the manufacture of Ames, of Springfield, and cost \$9,000.

Clergymen murdered in California.—Among the private letters received in this city from the Pacific by the Crescent City, is one, which we have seen, mentioning a painful rumor that Messrs. Newman and Pomeroy, clergymen of the Methodist and Baptist churches, had been murdered in the gold region. The letter is of the latest date, and comes from a highly respectable source. It refers to the statement incidentally, as if it were a well understood fact, but gives no particulars.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

Sickness in Mississippi.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer of the 17th ult., notices the ravages of an epidemic which has prevailed for several weeks in De Soto County, Mississippi. Upwards of fifty persons had died within five miles square. The disease is very violent and fatal, and seems to be a compound of Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and Black tongue.

Earthquakes in the Western Islands.

The Azores have been kept in a state of constant alarm for nearly two months past by a succession of earthquakes, which have thrown down many houses and churches on these islands. The alarm was heightened to an intense consternation one night in December by the appearance of a brilliant aurora borealis in the west. Such a phenomenon is without a precedent in that quarter.

Suicide from Slender.—The Hagerstown News states, that on Tuesday afternoon, in that place, a respectable young woman, named Maria Woods, committed suicide by hanging herself in the garret of her dwelling. The only cause assigned was the circulation, by a young man of the place, of reports derogatory to her character.

Radishes, cabbages, lettuce, green peas, turnips, beets, beans, carrots, and all kinds of vegetables were in the market at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 23d ult.

THORNDALE SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the care of the Misses BIRNIE, at their residence near Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., 37 miles from Baltimore.

THE Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Needlework. The pupils have the advantage of daily association with the family, and are under their constant care and supervision. Particular attention is given to religious instruction, the study of the Scriptures forming a part of the regular exercises of the school. Mathematics taught by Mr. Rogers Birnie.

The Summer Session commences on the first Wednesday of May, and terminates on the first Wednesday of October. The Winter Session on the first Wednesday of November, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April.

TERMS: Boarding and Tuition for pupils over 12 years, per session, \$80 00 " " " " under 12 years, 50 00 The above payable in advance. Music, and use of Piano, per session, 22 00 Drawing and Painting, 10 00 French, 5 00 Use of Library, 50 Pupils will be received at any time, but not for a shorter period than one session. The number being limited, a notice of two months is required before the removal of a scholar.

REV. DR. J. J. JOHNS, Richmond, Va. " " R. J. BRIDGES, Lexington, Ky. " " J. C. SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. " " J. C. WATSON, Gettysburg, Pa. " " J. C. BACKUS, Baltimore. " " J. G. HAMER, Baltimore. " " JACOB BELVILLE, Phenixville, Pa. DR. JOHN RIBBOYT, Annapolis. RICHARD POTTS, Esq. Frederick. March 5. 41

NOTICE.

Estate of Susan Causten, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSAN CAUSTEN, deceased, late of Straban township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JACOB CASSAT, Ex'r. Feb. 26. 6t

The House & Lot in Hunterstown, lately occupied by the deceased, is for Rent from the 1st of April next. Apply to the Executor.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Grove, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER GROVE, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him on or before the last day of March, and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN HOSTETTER, Ex'r. Feb. 10. 6t

In the matter of the intended

application of JOHN M. EGE, of the town of Petersburg, in Huntington township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Huntington township, Adams county, being well acquainted with JOHN M. EGE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

W. R. Stewart, Henry Jacobs, W. M. Kettlewell, J. McElwee, Harman Wierman, Wm. Mondorff, Joseph Wierman, Wm. H. Webb, Albert Wolford, Howard Miller, James Wilson, John How, Samuel Latschaw, Alfred Miller, David Lerew, March 5. 31

In the Matter of the intended

application of DAVID GOODYEAR, of Franklin township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said township—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

James Russell, J. E. Wilson, Jacob Huttman, James McCullough, John Hartman, Hamilton Silk, Jr., E. D. Newman, David Newman, John M. Kendrick, Andrew Cluck, John Lippincott, John Dillon, Moses Smith, John D. Becker. March 5. 3t

In the matter of the intended

application of CHARLES MYERS, of the town of Bendersville, in Menallen township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Menallen aforesaid, being personally acquainted with CHARLES MYERS, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license, agreeably to his petition.

Solomon Peter, Jacob B. Meals, Jesse M. Hutton, Henry Peter, Jacob Bosserman, Samuel Meals, George Thomas, John Burkholder, Frederick Wolf, Jonas Ranzorahn, Michael Detrick, Thomas Blocher. March 5. 3t

NOTICE.

THE account of GEORGE W. LILL, Assignee of the estate and effects of JAMES COLGAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown. JOHN PICKING, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1849.